## JAVINGS BANKS AGAIN

A Measure for Their Supervision as Organization.

#### "OLD SALT" IN A ROW.

ALBANY, April 5, 1877. This was an unimportant day in either house. The ill of Mr. Bradley's reducing the Brooklyn Commissioners from three to one nead, was progressed in Comittee of the Whole, and has every likelihood of being seed. The chief point Bradley made was that it was it as proper and consistent to have three Speakers the House or three presidents of a bank, as to have bree heads of a city department. The special order

A SAVINGS BANK RILL ittee of the Whole Senator Baaden's bill to savings banks was discussed and recom to a third reading. As this bill is of very grea

DEFEATING RAPID TRANSIT. afternoon to report adversely the bill in favor of pid transit, Mr. Stephen O'Hare dissenting, justify-Put down all the rest of the committee, and I shall try presume to say what is right and proper for New York city? Let us see if they can stand up against

THE BINKING FUND BILL The bill relative to the sinking fund commissions was discussed at length in the Committee of Cities of the Assembly, and those who spoke ignized it were William Allen Butler, John

egainst it were William Allen Butler, John B. Starfn, C. H. Malloy and Wheeler Powell. Those who spoke in its favor were Edward Fitch, O. B. Potter, William H. Webb and George Opdyke. Mr. Butler showed that there was an evident unconstitutionality in appointing the Chief Justice of the Superior Court one of the appointing power. Mr. Potter argued in layor of the bill, but was interrupted by Mr. Fish, who considered that the bill was in evident need of amendment, and he would ask another day for its consideration in committee.

COPPER AND PISTOLS NOT NEEDED.

The chief leature of to-day's debate in the Assembly was the remark of Major Gere that Alvord was found invariably voting in the interest of this corporation or that. Old Alvord replied that he who made the observation was a foul-mouthed hiar, but the disparity of years between the men saves us from the occurrence of any tragic result. Major Gere was one of the most guilant officers in the army. He is a gentlemon of means to whom the salary of a legislator is a trifle, and in this session and the last he has always shown himself a friend of the people and of good government. Mr. Alvord's losult will go for what it is worth, and that is the end of it.

GAME LAWS.

The House was in session will the evening on Brown's

himself afriend of the people and of good government. Mr. Alvord's insuit will go for what it is worth, and that is the end of it.

GAME LAWA.

The House was in session all the evening on Brown's bill relative to the Game laws.

HOIST ON THEIR OWN PETARD.

The republican Senstors having agreed to suspend the rule requiring executive sessions to be held only on certain days in the month, it was supposed Governor Robinson would be induced to send in a nomination for Superintendent of Public Works, but the Governor, as he informed your correspondent to-day, says he is resolved not to send in any name, and his reasons are very clear and cogent. He says that there are only three weeks lett before the navigation of the canais opens. In that time he thinks a new superintendent would have no decent show of demonstrating the wisdom and utility of the constitutional amendment sholishing the Canal Commissioners and substituting an engineer in their place. He said shot that from his live years' experience on the Canail Board he was satisfied that to make this tentative trial of a new superintendent, with all that it implied, the appointment of deputy engineers, deputy collectors and deputies in other ways, should have a reasonable amount of time accorded to it, and this he thought was not given. He considered, and with some feeling expressed himself upon the matter, that the Chief Magiatizate of the State of New York should have been treated with a little more courtesy by the Senaic. To him personally it was a matter of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of heavy by the Senaic. To him personally it was a matter of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference how the Senaic acceded to the superior of indifference h

some consideration.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate, attwelve o'clock, went into executive session, when the following nominations of the Governor were confirmed:—Edward Toohill to be Harbor Master of the port of New York; James M. Oakley, of Queens county, and David W. Judo, of Richmond county, to be Commissioners of Quarantine.

## THE NEW CAPITOL

A SCATHING MINOBILY REPORT OF THE CAPITOL COMMISSION-THE MAJORITY MISLEADING THE LEGISLATURE-MILLIONS AND MILLIONS MORE

The following report of the minority of the Finance Committee on the New Capitol was presented to the Senate to-day:—

Senate to-day:—

The undersigned, a minority of the Finance Committee, submit the following report with reference to the question referred to it by the Senate, namely:—
"Whether the new Capitol should be constructed according to existing plans, and, if not, what modifications in their judgment should be made." That they find in the report of the majority no consideration given to existing plans, except with reference to the question of a change of siyle in the upper part of the extension of the building, while the report is thus calculated to fix attention to the plans assumed to be reviewed in a single point of view. From that point of view it presents but one side of a question upon which the testiment but one side of a question upon which the testiment before the committee has been to some extent, at least, con-

part of entirely by contract, the State has, for the first time in its history, the assurance of knowing what it will cost. In view of the fact, moreover, that a return to the old plan would involve the loss of a large expenditure for work already done upon the upper story of the building during the past year, the recommendation of the majority is clearly too absolute to be reconciled with a truly economical policy.

The undersigned have confidence in the ability of the present commission to deal wisely with the architectural question as with all others, and to it they recommend that the whole matter be again referred.

S. H. HAMMOND.

I concur generally in the above, but do not wish to be regarded as expressing confidence in the estimates of the costs of completing the building made by either of the disagreeing architects. On the contrary, I am satisfied that the building complete in every way will cost at least \$10,000,000 more than has already been expended. Neither do I wish to be considered as concurring or approving the new plan for the exterior of the building. It is a question of architectural taste, and my opinion concerning such a matter is worthy of no consideration.

JOHN C. JACOBS.

## INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

MR. ENGLISH'S EVIDENCE CONTRADICTED---MR. FURBER EXPLAINS THE RELATIONS OF THE UNI-VERSAL WITH SEVERAL OTHER COMPANIES-FACTS NOT DISCOVERABLE IN COMPANY LEDGERS.

The Insurance Committee resumed its investigation at half-past nine this morning. Previous to the reumption of the testimony the committee went into executive session, and it is understood that Mr. Floyd Jones made a notice to discontinue the investigation and make a report. What was the result of the motion is unknown. Senator Rammond also appeared before the executive session and made a statement in refutation of the charges contained in the testimony of Stephen Engitsh.

BENATOR HAMMOND'S EXPLANATION. Mr. Hammond also appeared in open session and de-manded another hearing, which should go to the public, and at his own request was sworn. He recounted Mr. English's ovidence as already printed, and said the bill referred to was drafted by himself, personally, in February or March, 1875; it reached the Committee of the Whole, and was discussed at great length, both then and on the third reading; the bill passed the House; the committee of the Senate made a report, but it was defeated in the Senate; the bill was not in the handwriting of Mr. Miller, but in the writing of person who then officiated as my clerk; Mr. English says truly that he abused me in his paper and distribted thousands of copies throughout the State; in 1876 I introduced the bill in the Senate, and it was there passed by a vote of 24; the libel against Mr. English n the Geneva Gazette was not written by me; the suit which he brought was withdrawn by Mr. English's counsel without solicitation from me; no arrangement was ever made by me or to my knowledge for his withdrawal of the suit; in short, so far as I am concerned.

the statement of Mr. English is entirely false. MR. FURBER RECALLED.

Mr. Furber's testimony was continued as follows: there were about 5,000 policies, including those it held for the other three companies; there were about \$5,000,000 of insurance; the reserve was not intact; we have not made up the reserve on them; I presume the per centum of reserve on the policies which remained intact was about seventy five per cent; the delects in the Guardian which we had not discovered consisted of losses by death to the amount of about \$200,000; the proofs were probably in the office but were not shown me; they were marked off on the policy register, but I did not see them; other losses were upon shrinkage of amount of premium notes; I had not time to test their premium ledger; loss from this source was about \$75,000; no more time was taken in the investigation because it was necessary for the Guardian to make its statement to the Insurance Department within a few Gays; the reason the Universal was interested to save the Guardian was because

of the taint of usury.

PACTS NOT SHOWN ON THE COMPANY'S BOOKS.

The books of the Guardian Company probably would not have positively disclosed all the liabilities of the company on their policies, the Superintendent of Insurance probably could not by any examination discover all the liabilities; witness, to remedy that, would require every company to keep exact copies of every kind of policy issued; there had been an examination of the Guardian by the Superintendent during the previous summer; he went over their register and investigated the reinsurance of the Widows and Orphans' and Reserve Mutual policies in the Guardian; these statements were easily discoverable by the examiner, and certain data found there were corrected by the Superintendent; none of the books of the Guardian Company were ever handed over to the Universal; five or six officers of the Universal became directors of the Guardian, but the latter continued its business independently; the Universal men did not have a majority of the Board of the Guardian's directors until the transfer.

MR. FURBER'S PAY.

When I became connected with the Universal, in 1865, I had the management of the signats, and a contract was made giving me a salary of \$2,500 a year and two and one-haif per cent on its premium receipts; Il worked under that contract till 1867, when the sulary was made \$6,000, and a percentage of two and one-half upon the net received, sail expenses to be paid out of it; this terminated in May, 1878; under that contract I have received, sail expenses to be paid out of it; this terminated in May, 1878; under that contract I have received at the money I have received, except my salary in the North America; as the total result of those two contracts I received inform all the companies which I had to do with in the State for eleven years and five months \$206,000 less my outgoes; this was all, either as profits upon contracts or otherwise, something less than \$18,000 a year; the North America renegred the Government Security's and the Standard's p

with the matter; Wiggin said he bad agreed to pay a certain gentleman \$20,000 in relation to the transaction; certain capitalists in Boston wanted control of certain rathroads from Long Island to New Hampshire, the Connecticut Valley being one of the three roads composing the proposed thie; they wanted to get the second mortgage bonds, and so control the road; Mr. Wiggin was then introduced to Mr. J. C. Horton, who said he could obtain the purchase of those bonds for a commission of \$20,000; that arrangement fell through, the other capitalists having dropped it; but Mr. Wiggin had met the officers of the Charter Oak Company, and the propoposition for a said of the company's stock grew out of this meeting, Mr. Horton thought he ought to have his commission, as control of the Charter Oak would carry courted of the railroad; the witness arged Mr. Wiggin that he must live up to even a had bargain; witness did not know Mr. Horton by name until some weeks afterward; the interview led to witness' purchase of the Charter Oak stock; after consultation with the Superintendent said the company as to its affairs the Superintendent said the company as to its affairs the Superintendent said the company had its full four per cent reserve, but some of the items were hard to pass at their face, and \$500,000 would make the company all right; witness paid \$110 a share for \$135,000 worth of stock; the \$500,000 was put in.

its full four per cent reserve, but some of the items were hard to pass at their face, and \$500,000 would make the company all right; witness paid \$115 as share for \$135,000 worth of stock; the \$500,000 was put in.

A REAL ESTATE LOAN.

Mr. Edward Mathews owned certain real estate at the corner of Broadway and Rector streets, which was appraised at \$1,825,000; it was subject to mortgages amounting to \$625,000; Mr. Mathews made a mortgage for \$800,000 upon the same property to the Charter Oak Insurance Company; the received \$200,000 in money for it, leaving the \$500,000 that was needed to make the Charter Oak good; my pay for,the mortgages was simply a commission of seven and a hall per cent upon the receipts are old the Charter Oak. Company; the receipts are over \$2,000,000 a year; the compact for this commission is anecelled when the amount 1 have advanced is returned to me; witness, upon making the arrangement, became financial manager and Mr. Wignin became president of the Charter Oak.

Julius Hilborn, of New York, testified that upon an application to the New York Life for a loan of \$70,000 or \$75,000 on real estate be was required to take out a policy for \$50,000, from which they deducted the premium of some \$2,200, and charged him over \$700 for the search of the title to his property; when he found himself unable to keep up the premiums he asked to surrender his policy for a paid up one, but they reliated to give it until he made another premium payment, which would have amounted to more than the amount of money to be paid on the surrender; the transaction was with Mr. Beers, Mr. Barton and the general agent; at the expiration of the litst year he had allowed the policy to lapse.

A recess was then taken until four o'clock,

EXPENSE OF THE REQUITABLE HELDING,

After the recess Theodore Weston testified that he was architect of the Equitable Building; the work was commenced in May, 1875, the original office of the Equitable Building; the work was commenced in May, 1876, the flame of the subsequently of \$1,

Mr. Hyde's house on Long Island; Mr. Calvert Vaux was the architect of the house.

#### LIFE INSURANCE NOTES.

Life Insurance Company, Mr. Rosendale, of Alban has not yet arrived in this city. Insurance Superitendent Smyth, to whom the office was tendered, delined it because of a previous recommendation which

#### FILTHY STREETS.

HILLS OF GARBAGE AND PILES OF DIET BOT-TING IN FRONT OF FULL TENEMENT HOUSES. In the matter of street cleaning New York is the ost wretchedly kept large city of the world. During the severity of our semi-Arctic winters garbage and dust are left near the sidewalks of back streets—most frequently in the vicinity of fully occupied tenement A snow storm comes on, covering the heap, upon the cartloads of dirt become solid as a rock. And so it

was contracted out to the lowest contracted bave the work done more efficiently—at least we would have some one to complain of; but as it now stands we are helpiess and without hope. The defaulter, court and executive are a legal trinity which may do anything in its line or nothing, just as it wills, which cannot be impeached for either an under exercise of its authority or for nerligence, citter an under exercise of its authority or for nerligence.

or nothing, just as it wills, which cannot be impeached for either an under exercise of its authority or for needigence.

A visit to the needing of the needing of the street in the locality alluded to in this communication was visited yeaterday and found to correspond in every particular to the description given it excepting as to the bodies of dead animais. Perhaps the Herald man arrived too late in the day to see any of these canine or feline victims of youthful crucity that frequently garnish the streets in front of densely populated districts; the foreign chiffoniers, who do in this Northern clime a good deal of the nasty but useful work performed in low latitudes by the buzzards, must have been on the scene at an early hour. May be it was better that these things were out of sight, for the nauseous looking fly-blown sausages that dangled in the window of a butcher's shop near by were of themselves almost enough in appearance to give a healthy man the jaundice. That portion of West Fifty-second street visited (between Ninth and Tenth avenues) was found to be partially covered by half thawed accumulations of garbage and dirt to a height of over two feet in some places. On the north side of the street some tail wagons were reckiesly moored among the muck; on the south side is a row of four story tenement houses from which the dirt was dumped in piles before the doors. Occasionally passage ways might be noticed cut between adjacent mounds, so that in the dry season dirty children could scramble their way across the street.

But Fifty-second street is not the only one that is in a frightful condition. Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, is nearly as bad, and so, too, are many other places that might be used for the information of New York's kip Van Winkle Bureau of Street Cleaning. and to the horror of the more civilized portions of the city's inhabitants.

## POLICE JURISDICTION.

In relation to the question of police jurisdiction first started by the arrest of Grenville P. Snelling by Captain Williams, of the Twenty-ninth product, the following communication was sent by the Police Commissioners to the Department of Parks yesterday:— New York, April 5, 1877.
To WILLIAM R. MARTIN, President Board of Park Commit

To WILLIAM R. MARTIN, President Board of Fara Commissioners:
Sine-i am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge the regelpt of your communication of March 24, relative to the arrest of Greenville P. Smelling for velocipede riding, and to transmit herewith a copy of the opinion of the Counset to the Board agon the same. The Board desires me to state that it concurs in the opinion of counsel as to the right of "constabulary pursuit" even within the exclusive jerisdiction claimed by the Department of Puolic Parks, and further claim the right to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city and to arrest for violations of the same, should the offence be committed within view of an officer even though it be within the jurialiction of any other departs ent of the city government, and the Board of Folice would be glad to have any officer (havin: power to arrest) belonging to another department, arrest all offenders against isw, even though outside of their jurisdiction, considering it to be the honest interest of legislative enactments that the city and county of New York affords no place of refuge of violators of law. Yours, &c.,

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

## HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Horticultural Society, held in this city yesterday afternoon, R. B. Parsons, of Flushing, in the chair, it afternoon, R. B. Parsons, of Flushing, in the chair, it was decided that the exhibition of foliage plants, rhododendrons, azains, &c., should be held on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May; a rose and strawberry show in June, and a general exhibition in September—all to be held in Gilmore's Garden. The Recording Secretary will forward to parties intending to contribute to either exhibition the necessary blanks for application for space, &c., upon receipt of their desire to that effect. The list of premiums for the May exhibition is quite liberal and takes an extensive range over the floral kingdom.

## INSECT WAR ON ORANGES.

The Pangolo, of Naples, of March 22, states that the orange plantations at Meta and Piano di Sorrenio have been invaded by an insect which attacks the fruit this accurge is the Phyti laspi Morescens, and Professor Targioni, Director of the Zoulogical Cabinet in the Museum of Natural History of Florence, to whom M. Pepe had submitted some specimens, is of the same opinion. Unfortunately the remedies are difficult of

### POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION BY MR. HOBACE WHITE-SOME SUGGESTIONS OF BE-

the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, Mr. Horace White, of Chicago, delivered an address upon the vari

us phases of political retorm.

Mr. White said that twenty five years ag es, we beasted that our country was leading the orld in the paths of political science, and such was adoubtedly the fact. But there has been a change,

mould eighty-seven years ago. It embraced the awk-ward parts of the British system of the time of George II., without the healing element that has worked so wonderful a change in those islands since that time,

## "SWILL" MILK AGAIN.

SHED-EIGHTEEN MILCH COWS FED ON "SWILL"-EXPOSURE TO INSIDIOUS POISON-

While Mr Rorch and his officers were investigating to William McGloan, of Ninety-third street, near Eighth avenue, they discovered that this man had eighteen milch cows on his premises, all of which were in a sickly condition. Yesterday afternoon Mr. T. W. Hartfleid, Mr. Bergh's superintendent, accompanied by a RERALD reporter, visited the place for investigation. The residence of McGiona and the cow sheds, all frame structures of the leeblest character, stand in the centre of a lot a short distance from the street. There are two cow sheds adjoining each other, each being 17x12, and in each eight cows are housed, thus giving a width of three feet for each animal. The sheds were in the very fithlest condition, and a disagreeable stench emanated from them. The cows them-selves were covered with the floor slime, and seemed bones and fleshless bodies could be considered a criterion by which to judge. Superintendent Hartfield sought to examine the feed given to the cows, but there was nothing to be seen except the remains of a barrel of grains, which smelt very sour. One of the workmen about the place said that the cows were led on grains, meal and bran, and that in a lew weeks they would be all turned out on the grass in the vacant lots

would be all turned out on the grass in the vacant lots adjacent. The Superintendent took some of the grains with him to use in evidence as to the quality of the feed given to the cows.

Swill Milk.

In reply to questions by the reporter the workman stated that McGloan supplies inlik to families down town as far as Forty-second street, and that a number of families in the neighborhood call at McGloan's house for milk every morning and evening. Willism McGloan has been lying sick in bed for some days past, and could not therefore be arrested either on the charge of cruelty to the horse or on account of the condition of the cows, but his son Wilham and one of the workmen, Francis Kelly, were arrested and taken yesterday before Judge Morgan, at the Harlem Police Court, where complaints were preferred against them. McGloan was held under \$300 ball on the charge of cruelty to the defunct horse, and Kelly under \$300 ball on the charge of feeding the cows with "swill." In the testinony given before the court; it was stated by Mr. Berg's officer that he actually caught the man Kelly in the making of the "swill," thus precluding all possibility of an evasion on that point. The workman was discovered in the act of mixing garbage with some of the grains, and thus manulacturing the dangerous compound.

RAW SORES.

Dr. Ewing, of the Board of Health, visited McGloan's

man was discovered in the act of mixing garbage with some of the grains, and thus manufacturing the dangerous compound.

RAW SORES.

Dr. Ewing, of the Board of Health, visited McGloan's place yesterday afternoon, and, on examination, found that two of the cows had raw sores a foot square on their shoulders. From this one fact alone an idea may be formed of the sanitary condition of the sixteen others in such a pen as that in which they have been housed all winter. The Doctor ordered the stable to be thoroughly cleansed and the drains dug up and cleared. It was also ascertained that the horse had been in a horrible condition before he died, all the feet being cut and bleeding and one foot rotting off.

MR. RERGH ON BULL FIGHTS.

The reporter had a conversation with Mr. Bergh relative to this case, and the great humanitarian spoke strongly of the danger to cindiren from the milk of cows fed on "swiil" and other material that poisons the animal's system. Death, especially to children, said Mr. Bergh, is not unfrequently the result of the "swill" imposition upon the public, and the S. P. C. A. Society worked hard to discover cases of this sort. Mr. Borgh then, with indignation expressed on his countenance, draw the reporter's stention to a buil fight that had been advertised to take place in Savannah, Ga. He said that, according to the Southern paper he had seen, the buil fight should by this time have taken place, but he had just now sent on a telegram to Savannah, directing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in that town, to protest in the very strongest manner against the recurrence of such a brutal and demoralizing exhibition. "These people," said Mr. Bergh, "took good care not to come to New York to present such a monatrous outrage to the public. Never, while I live, at all events," continued Mr. Bergh, "took good care not to come to New York to present such a monatrous outrage to the public. Never, while I live, at all events," continued Mr. Bergh, "shall there be seen a degrading speciacle

# WICKED UNDERTAKING.

James Murray, twonty-one years of age, was archarged with stealing an overcoat containing money

## GRANT INTERVIEWED.

THE EX-PRESIDENT GIVES HIS VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN QUESTION-HE FAVORS HAMPTON AND NICHOLLS AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 3.)

Yesterday morning a Globe Democrat reporter called at the Lindell and sent up his card to ex-President Grant, who for a few days is quartered at that hotel.

public service seem long or short?" appointments in the hands of those who wish to have them made according to their ideas of fitness—to reform this man out and the other man into office." "The principle works well across the water. Take the English civil service, for example." "But there they have the system of reward or promotion by merit, and each employé feels himself a part of the governmental organization. Here it is only our second best men who enter the public service. A man who has the ability to run a railroad or a manulacturing establishment isn't going to accept a cierkship. Our mode of appointment is good enough. The people elect the Senators and Representatives, and they principally appoint or suggest the appointment of the various public servants. I think, though, each Senator or Representative ought to hold himself responsible for the conduct of his wards in office. I think that would be a good thing." This was about all the conversation that passed ou political matters. The reporter ventured to inquire how the ex-President, who seemed to be talking freely enough on the present occasion, had ever acquired the reputation of a man who was carciul of his words, but before the General could reply Mrs. Grant spoke up:—'Why, no! Any one who knows the General will tell you that he is quite the reverse; that he is quite free with his friends," a remark in which the General appeared to fully coincide. Then the chast turned on social life in the White House, Mrs. Grant said she had spent a very happy eight years in that dwelling. The reporter suggested this was perhaps owing to a usuarally happy temperament. "On no," said the lady, "it was owing to the pleasant success of it in Washington?" "Well, she docen?'t have to center to the fallest extent into the society life of the capital; merely to attend partice, balls, receptions, &c., to which she and her husband are invited. That's all I ever did. She will make a very much liked and respected lady for the White House, but I don't imagine that she will be the inspirer of a great dead of secie PASTOR M'CAFFRAY'S CASE.

The Rev. D. M. McCaffray's case was up at the Fiftyseventh Street Court yesterday. Judge Smith held the paster in \$700 bail. Mr. Edward Malloy, of No. 220 East Seventy-eighth street, went bail for the 220 East Seventy-eighth street, went bail for the reverend gentleman. There was but a slim attendance of interested friends present, the Leavitis being absent. An officer was detailed to apprise them of the Judge's decision, but, upon arriving at No. 798 Second avenue, the late residence of the enraged husband and the assaulted wile, he found they had moved. His inquiries failed to find out the present abode of the complainants in the kissing case. The papers in the case are to be sent to the District Attorney and placed in the hands of the Grand Jury.

## A MADMAN'S FANCY.

John O'Brien was brought before Justice Semier, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to shoot Officer Smith, of the Ninth sub-precinct. The prisoner had no provocation, and it became apparent prisoner had no provocation, and it became apparent during the examination in court that the unfortunate man was a lunatic. Justice Semier made application to District Attorney Britton to have O'Brien placed where he could do no harm to himself or others. The peculiar phase of O'Brien's madness is a belief that the police have entered into a conspiracy to take his life, which is looked on in some quarters as not so unreasonable, in view of the way the citizen's heads have been hammered by the public club swingers.

## A DESPERATE RUFFIAN.

Charles Hammond, a youth eighteen years of age, met a colored woman named Annie Robinson in South Fifth avenue, on Wednesday night, and demanded money from her. She refused to give it to him, and honory from her. She relief to give it to him, and the thereupon knocked her down and snatched twenty-five conts from her hand. Hammond was arrested by Officer Multigan, of the Eighth precinct, brought before Judge Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Poice Court, yesterday, and held in \$2,500 ball to answer on a charge of highway robbery.

## BROOKLYN BURGLARIES.

The residence of John Fagan, No. 151 Summit street. was entered by burglars and robbed of \$700 early yes. terday morning.
The apartments of John Schaifle, at No. 931 Broadway, were entered by a burgiar at an early hour yesterday morning and robbes of \$168 worth of jeweirys.